

OSBORN ADMITS DISTILLERY CASES TO COMPROMISE

Issues Blanket Order
Giving Second Dis-
trict Clean Slate.

FOUR PLANTS PAY \$3,750 IN FINES

Adjustment Drops Cases Against
Pocahontas, Henrico, Richmond
and Stony Creek Companies.
Commissioner Will Oppose
Further Settlements
Out of Court.

Under a sweeping compromise arrangement announced yesterday by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn through Revenue Agent W. H. Chapman, all cases at present pending in the United States District Court against distillers in the Second Revenue District of Virginia are dropped from the docket, and the owners and operators under indictment are relieved from further civil or criminal liability.

The commissioner's action follows a two-day consultation with local revenue officers and the United States District Attorney for this district, and disposes of the cases against the Pocahontas Distilling Company, of Chesterfield County, and the Stony Creek, Henrico, and Richmond Distilling Companies, of Henrico County. The basis of settlement follows:

Pocahontas Distilling Company, owners and employees indicted for violations of the internal revenue laws, settled for \$1,500.

Stony Creek Distilling Company in rem proceedings arising from charged owners of part of the tax on spirits manufactured at the plant, settled for \$1,500.

Richmond Distilling Company and Henrico Distilling Company, in rem proceedings arising from alleged revenue irregularities, settled respectively for \$250 and \$500.

WARMS DISTILLERS

The compromise thus effected clears the Second Revenue District of all civil and criminal cases against distillers, and gives the new administration a clean slate. The house cleaning is the most thorough of recent years, and puts an end to prosecutions which in the course of their development threatened a complete shake-up of the revenue machinery in this district.

With the announcement of the compromise comes a warning from the new commissioner, which is couched in no uncertain terms. Revenue Agent Chapman, who returned yesterday from Washington, Commissioner Osborn said:

"You may tell the distillers in your district that I am consenting to these compromises only because I want to start my administration with a clean slate. I am opposed to the principle of permitting compromises where the persons are guilty of the offenses charged. I warn the distillers of your district as well as those of other districts that hereafter no cases will be admitted to compromise. Every guilty person or plant will pay the penalty adjudged by the courts, without interference from me.

"I have heard too much loose talk about distilleries being able to compromise for violations of the law with a few hundred dollars. I intend to stop it. I want to see that every class will in the future find the compromise door closed against them."

CLOSES HARD-FIGHT CASE

The blanket compromise, in wiping from the docket the case against the Pocahontas Distilling Company, closes a chapter of internal revenue history of more than ordinary significance. Indictments returned by the Federal grand jury on April 8, 1911, charged A. W. Jones, Burt Jones and Stephen Bullock with concealing certain quantities of corn whiskey manufactured at the plant near Petersburg. Other indictments brought fraud charges against A. E. Shore, I. C. Shore and John W. Phillips, officers of the distillery, and charges of conspiracy against the Shores, Phillips, A. C. Scott and Solomon Mason.

The case came to trial in October, 1911, and was bitterly fought. Despite well-authenticated reports that the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction, it was found impossible either to secure a conviction

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PEOPLE OF CITY MAY VOTE TWICE ON ANNEXATION

June Primary to Ask
City Council to Refer
Ordinance.

LARGE MAJORITY IN COMMITTEE

Body Finds Nothing Tangible to
Vote On Now, So Proposes
Final Referendum in General
Election—Majority and Mi-
nority Reports of Plans
Committee Tabled.

In the primary to be held June 12 the Democrats of Richmond will vote on whether or not they desire the City Council to refer to all the people what ever annexation ordinance it may propose to adopt. This may necessitate two referendums on the subject—first in the June primary and second in the November election—but in the judgment of a large majority of the City Democratic Committee, this is the best solution of the question.

The debate was long and loud and sometimes tense, the parliamentary situations became exceedingly complicated and bewildering, and the final result of the committee's meeting last night was the adoption, by a vote of 10 to 7, of the following resolution, offered by Dr. Charles V. Carlington:

Issue Issue or Higher Taxes?

"Resolved, first, that it is the opinion of this committee that before any ordinance of annexation contemplating a considerable addition to the taxable area of the city, and thereby necessarily increasing the present bond issue or rate of taxation, or both, such ordinance should be submitted to the vote of all the people.

"Resolved, second, that in order that the Democratic voters of this city may have an opportunity to express their wishes on this subject if they so desire, the words 'for or against annexation' be placed upon the ballot to be voted at the coming primary, June 12, 1913. Persons desiring to vote for or against annexation should draw a line through the word 'against,' those opposing such reference drawing a line through the word 'for.'"

Two Plans Committee Reported

The much talked of report of the majority of the plans committee turned out to be in substance what the Carlington resolution finally proved. As read by Chairman Clyde W. Saunders and signed by himself, and Wirt E. Taylor and James H. Price, it set forth the possibility of voting on this question until the lines the city proposes to establish are adopted. At this time, therefore, all that the majority of the plans committee reported was that if the City Democratic Committee desired to have a vote, the following language was suggested for the primary: "For reference of annexation ordinance." and "Against reference of annexation ordinance."

Frank Ferrandini and R. P. Shiflett presented a minority report from the plans committee. It stated that it was impossible to report a practical plan for submission, so that the voters can express themselves in the future, until the city has declared the lines it proposes to fix.

Both Reports Tabled

As soon as the two reports had been read by Secretary Walter G. Duke, Committee Chairman John M. Purcell moved to lay both on the table. This was carried by unanimous vote, since it was understood that the battle was to be fought on other lines, a matter of fact Chairman Saunders, of the plans committee, sat smiling, since he had up his sleeve the proposal for a referendum at the hands of the City Council, so as to spike the guns of the minority of the committee by conceding its argument.

Dr. Carlington then offered the resolution finally adopted. It was supported by C. W. Hodges, who announced that he had rather live where the people rule and rule where than where two or three run things and run them right.

Frank Ferrandini said he had been advised by Assistant Attorney-General Davis that it would not be legal to put the annexation proposition in a party primary ballot, and the committee thought this was a matter for the city alone to determine and not the

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SENATE DECIDES TO INVESTIGATE LOBBYING CHARGE

Action Is Direct Result
of President Wilson's
Statement.

HE WILL BE GLAD TO FURNISH NAMES

Committee to Find Guilty Ones
and What Bills They Seek to
Change, and Interests Any
Senators May Have in Ar-
ticles Mentioned in
Tariff Measure.

Washington, May 29.—After a sharp debate over terms, the Senate to-night adopted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the charge that a lobby is being maintained in Washington or elsewhere to influence pending legislation, with particular emphasis upon the tariff bill. The resolution was in direct response to the public statement made by President Wilson that an insidious lobby was operating against the tariff bill.

President Wilson, in his talk with newspaper correspondents to-day, declared he was in sympathy with the proposed investigation, and would be glad to furnish the names of the lobbyists to whom he referred, if "public necessity required."

Under the resolution, which was adopted as introduced by Senator Cummins, with amendments by Senator Kern, the Judiciary Committee is directed to report its findings within ten days. No provision was made for open hearings.

What Resolution Directs.
The resolution directs the committee to report the names and methods of lobbyists and the bills they are "seeking to change."

The names of Senators to whom representation by such persons or persons "in power" relative to the investigation mentioned in the tariff measure.

Whether any Senator is financially or professionally interested in the production, manufacture or sale of any article mentioned in the tariff measure.

The interest any Senator has in any legislation pending or has had in any legislation before the Senate during his term of service.

The President is respectfully invited to aid the committee in its investigation by giving to it any information in his power "relative to the investigation which he considers proper" to make public.

There was little difference of opinion over the need for an investigation. A sharp colloquy, however, when Senator Kern proposed an amendment to that part of the resolution dealing with the testimony of Senators and information to be obtained from the President.

The Cummins resolution provided that the committee "take the statements under oath of all Senators" who present resolutions regarding pending legislation. Mr. Kern's amendment authorized the committee to "ascertain the character of representations made to influence legislation by an persons and the names of Senators to whom they were made."

Senator Cummins proposed to ask the President to furnish the names of the lobbyists to whom he referred in his public statement issued by him, and any "other information about them or their efforts to bring about changes in the resolution now before the Senate." Under the Kern amendment, he is invited to furnish any information in his possession with reference to the subject matter of the investigation "which he considers it proper to make public."

Kern Amendment Adopted

Republicans, led by Senator Root and Senator Cummins, declared the resolution, and left it practically valueless, while Democrats, under the leadership of Senators Kern and Reed, held that the change made little difference. In the end it was accomplished. The Kern amendment was adopted by a strictly party vote, 38 to 28, and the resolution by a viva voce vote without any apparent dissent.

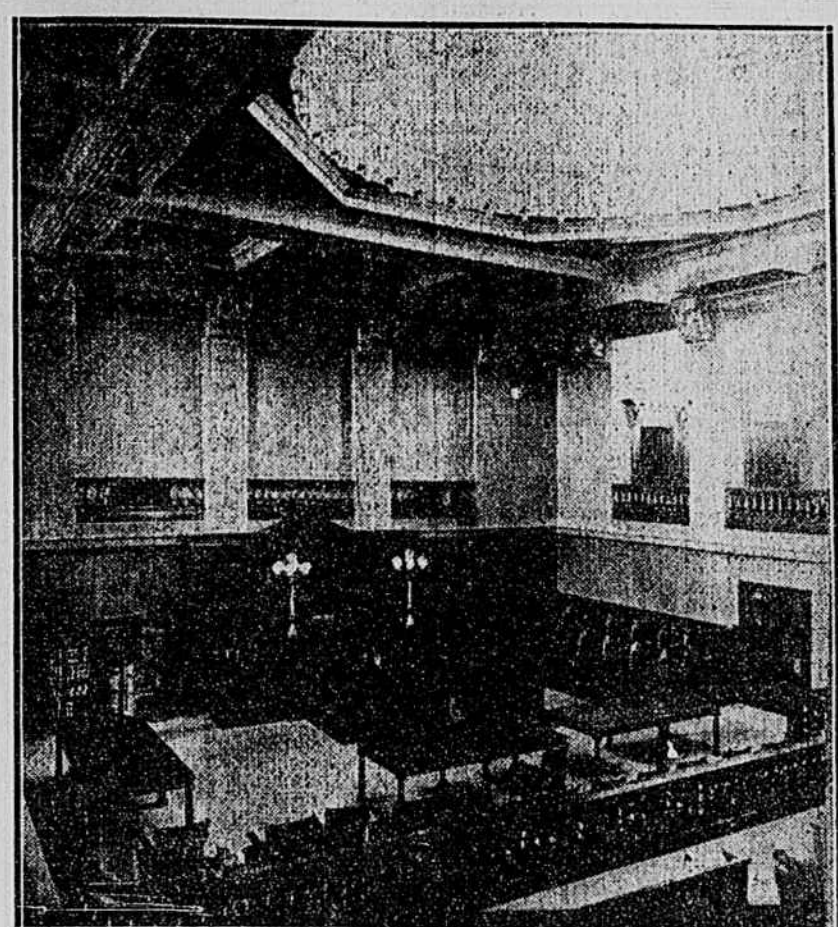
Senator Wilson said he perceived an effort to put the President in a false

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SMELL COLONEL'S BREATH ALL OVER WORLD AND FAIL TO CATCH A WHIFF OF LIQUOR



W. P. BELDEN,
Chief Counsel for Editor Newett.



COURTROOM WHERE CASE IS BEING TRIED.

His Abstemious Trail
Followed Through
Many Countries.

HE DRINKS; BUT, OH!
EVER SO LIGHTLY

So Rare and Mild Are His Libations Poured on Bacchus That Intimates All But Call Him "Teetotaler"—They Have Studied His Habits Closely and in Him Can Find No Trace of What Editor Newett Terms "Drunkenness"—Life From Liquorless Youth to Temperate Present Shows Never an Alcoholic Flaw.

Marquette, Mich., May 29.—After four days of court proceedings in the libel suit of Theodore Roosevelt against George A. Newett, an Ishpeming editor, who charged the plaintiff with drunkenness, it was indicated to-night that another week would be consumed in completing the case. To-morrow being Memorial Day, court was adjourned until Saturday morning.

Colonel Roosevelt said he had no plans for to-morrow except that he would not participate in public functions.

Attorneys Pound and Van Benschoten for the plaintiff, and Belden, for the defendant, to-night followed the Colonel's trail through nearly every State in the Union, across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, through the Gulf of Africa, back to Khartoum, through some of the capitals of Europe and back to Oyster Bay, figuratively smelling his breath for traces of liquor.

Teetotaler.

Substantially, the testimony was a repetition of that recorded at previous sessions: the Colonel does touch liquor, but so rarely and so lightly that he is, in the eyes of to-day's witnesses, virtually a teetotaler. Those who testified to-day were Andrew W. Abele, a former railroad fireman of Ohio, a former Judge A. Z. Blair, who disfranchised hundreds of Ohio voters for selling votes when he was on the bench; Charles Willis Thompson, a New York newspaper man; James R. Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, Lawrence Abbott, owner of the magazine of which the plaintiff is one of the editors; Edward Heller, naturalist of the African hunting expedition; O. K. Davis, secretary of the national committee of the Progressive party; Philip Roosevelt, whose father is a first cousin to the former President, and Edwin Emerson, a newspaper man who was field clerk to the Colonel in the Rough Riders regiment.

Inclusive of witnesses already heard and depositions and witness to come, the plaintiff's testimony as to his sobriety will cover his life from young manhood to the present time. A record of the case will include his conduct in public offices, all the way up to the White House, his appearance on public occasions and on travels, and the seclusion of his private life, scarcely without a break.

Cross-examination to-day was alert to test the memory of witnesses, and particularly to make them show that there were real grounds for their declarations of the Colonel's sobriety. The newspaper men were searched to show how intimate they had been with the plaintiff; the rough rider and the naturalist were asked how close their sleeping tents were to that of the Colonel, the lawyers trying to discover if there had not been periods when witnesses could not have known whether the plaintiff was drinking.

Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester; James R. Garfield, former Cabinet member, and young Philip Roosevelt, a family name of the democratic doctrine, were all the way up to the witnesses of greatest interest to-day.

Philip Roosevelt said he was twenty-one, and a newspaper man. Asked how long he had known Colonel Roosevelt, he replied: "Well, he's known me all my life." In the midst of the titter that went around the room, he corrected his answer, and said he had known him ever since he could remember.

On cross-examination, Attorney Andrews inquired as to the stock of

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REAFFIRMS ACTION FOR PURE MARRIAGES

THIEF MAKES RICH HAUL OF JEWELRY

Rooms of Hotel Ransacked and
\$40,000 in Valuables
Taken.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
London, May 29.—The largest jewel robbery which has taken place in London in some time occurred early to-day, when an expert thief or a gang of them ransacked the rooms of several wealthy guests of the Berkeley Hotel, securing jewelry valued at more than \$40,000.

Miss Faith Moore, of Philadelphia, a sister of Mrs. Arthur Lee, wife of the member of Parliament and former British naval attaché at Washington, was the heaviest sufferer. Mrs. Moore has been staying in London for some time visiting relatives and friends. Last night she attended a dinner, and on returning to the hotel, neglected to deposit her jewels in the hotel safe. She reported to-day that every valuable piece of jewelry had been stolen. Her entire loss was covered by insurance.

Miss Charlotte Andrews, of New York, lost \$13,000 worth of jewelry in the same robbery. It is believed that several other guests suffered heavy losses.

Scotland Yard Detectives Have Been at Work on the Case All Day, but Declined to-night to state whether they had any clue as to the identity of the thieves.

ABSOLVED FROM BLAME

Sylvester and Police Force Not Responsible for Disorders.
Washington, May 29.—Superintendent Sylvester and the Washington police are absolved from blame for the disorders which attended the big work of the report of the Senate committee which investigated the affair, presented to the Senate to-day. The immense crowd that flocked to Washington for the inauguration and the fact that street cars were permitted to operate along the line of march up to the last moment were charged with being principally responsible.

The committee held that while some of the uniformed and some special policemen acted with apparent "indifference" and made little attempt to check the crowds, the whole force should not be discredited.

MOORS PUT TO ROUT

Paris, May 29.—A decisive French victory over a large body of Moors, believed to have been composed of the entire hostile Moroccan forces in the Maoum district, was reported to-day by Brigadier-General Caesar G. Allix, commander of the French army of occupation in Morocco.

After a hot engagement the Moors, leaving 100 dead on the field, the losses of the French troops were thirty-six killed and wounded.

STARTS ANOTHER STRIKE

Mrs. Pankhurst, Back in Prison, Resolves to Fight to End.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
London, May 29.—Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffragette leader, has taken no food since she was rearrested and taken to Holloway jail.

She is said to be in a very weak state, owing to reduced vitality consequent on her previous "hunger strikes," which lessened her powers of resistance. According to suffragette leaders, her release may be expected at any hour.

MAKES PERFECT SCORE

Company of Coast Artillery Does Good Work at Sea.
San Francisco, Cal., May 29.—Firing at a target three and a half miles distant at sea with six-inch disappearing guns, the Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery, of Fort Winfield Scott, scored four hits out of fourteen shots yesterday.

Episcopal Council Passes Resolution Again Despite Objection of Bishops.

YOUNG MEN IN MAJORITY

Delegates to General Council Instructed to Get Expression From That Body.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Lexington, Va., May 29.—The twenty-first annual Council of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, Protestant Episcopal Church, was brought to a close this afternoon, following the most spirited session of the entire meeting. The question of purity of candidates for matrimony, which was adopted yesterday by unanimous vote, was reconsidered this afternoon, at the request of Bishop Randolph, and discussed behind closed doors, only men being present. Bishops Randolph and Tucker did not favor the resolution, nor did the older men of the council. The young men were in the majority, and carried the resolution by a large majority, not over half a dozen votes being against the question.

Resolution Adopted.

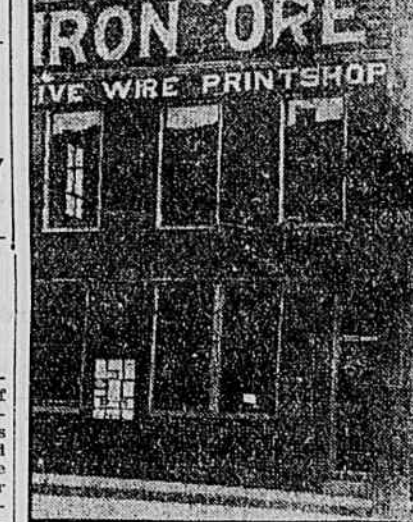
Following is the resolution offered by Rev. Robert B. Nelson, of Blacksburg:

"Whereas, the church of God cannot, in loyalty to her Lord, decline responsibility for the protection of the home, in which man and woman, joined by the church in the bonds of holy matrimony, establish the divinely fixed unit of the race, nor ignore the menace to the same, due to the contagious consequences of sin, and

"Whereas, it is the profound responsibility of the clergy to press home to their people the duty of personal purity, and the church should not go through the mockery of pronouncing a blessing upon a union unintentionally ignorant of the fact that she may be blessing a blighting physical curse upon innocent womanhood and dooming helpless childhood to premature death or hopeless suffering.

"Therefore be it resolved, that it is the sense of this council, that it is desirable to make effective the growing public consciousness by seeking the co-operation of the ministers of other churches and the physicians in their communities by requiring from the prospective bridegroom a certificate of purity."

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OFFICE OF EDITOR NEWETT'S NEWSPAPER.

TARIFF FREE LIST TO BE INCREASED

Democratic Senators Resigned to
Generally Accepted Report
of Many Additions.

PRESIDENT APPROVES PLAN

Duty Will Be Taken Off Cattle,
Sheep, Hogs, Wheat
and Oats.

Washington, May 29.—Whether to put cattle, wheat and oats on the free list or to put a duty on their products is one of the absorbing problems of the Senate Finance Committee just now in revising the Underwood tariff bill for Senate consideration. Senator Simmons, chairman of the committee; John Sharp Williams, chairman of the

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DEATH STALKS AMONG VETERANS AND STRIKES THREE FROM ROLLS

They Die While Comrades
March in Midst of Cheer-
ing Thousands.

ANNUAL REUNION IS ENDED

Flags Furlled and Kits Packed,
Soldiers of South Are
Journeying Home.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 29.—With flags furlled and kits packed, many survivors of the Southern army, who attended the twenty-third annual United Confederate Veterans' reunion here, departed for their homes to-night.

Death stalked in the midst of the cheering throng which to-day participated in the impressive veterans' parade. Three aged soldiers, who came to renew campaign friendships, made during the War Between the States, responded for the last time to their regimental calls.

Robert Nolan, a veteran from Houston, Texas, fell down the steps of the City Auditorium. His neck was broken.

B. F. Moore, of Fuqua, Texas, who

was injured in a fall yesterday, died at a local infirmary to-day.

G. W. Mullins, of Georgia, entered a restaurant just after the veterans' parade was ended, and dropped dead. Several veterans were exhausted by the trying ordeal of to-day's march, but at least no additional deaths had been reported.

Tears and Prayers at Parting.

Scenes to-night at the railroad stations brought tears to the eyes of thousands of visitors who were returning to their homes after attending the reunion. Aged soldiers, when parting, clasped each other in warm embraces and uttered fervent prayers that they would meet again at the next reunion.

Scarcely a person of the many thousands who witnessed the striking spectacle to-night was able to speak above a whisper, so vociferous were the cheers accorded the gray-haired soldiers.

General Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Ky., commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, led the parade on a prancing horse from his native State. Upon reaching his head-

quarters, he dismounted and, standing bare-headed in the sunshine, watched the survivors of the Confederate army pass by. Members of General Young's staff, Governor Hooper, of Tennessee; Miss Kate Daffin, of Austin, Texas, sponsor for the South, and others, were guests of General Young on the reviewing stand.

A picturesque feature of the parade was the presence of several negro "uncles" who followed the United States through the War Between the States. A number of these carried live chickens, illustrative of the manner in which they foraged when food was scarce during the fierce and hungry months. They were heartily cheered by spectators and accepted the greetings with unique bows peculiar to the ante-bellum negro.

Tattered Flags Proudly Borne.

Proudly bearing tattered battle flags, dimmed by powder smoke and time, the gray-clad survivors of the Confederate army marched through streets lined on each side with cheering thousands. Standards borne by cavalymen almost encountered overhead arches formed of entwined Confederate and United States flags.

Nearly a thousand of the gray-haired veterans were mounted on the prancing horses of the Eleventh United States Cavalry, tendered by Fort Oglethorpe officials, and offering another mute testimonial of the burial of the

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ONE JUROR SAVES BURTON W. GIBSON

Eleven Men Believed Him Guilty
of Murder in First
Degree.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Newburg, N. Y., May 29.—One juror saved Burton W. Gibson, alleged slayer of Mrs. Rosa Manskich Szabo, from being declared guilty of murder in the first degree to-day.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the jury, which had been deadlocked for almost twenty-five hours, reported to Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins that it could not agree, and it then developed that the members had stood 11 to 1 for conviction since after the first ballot at 5:23 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The single juror who steadily held out for Gibson's acquittal, was Charles Reynolds, a farmer.

Realizing that they were hopelessly divided, the justice discharged the jurors and remanded Gibson to the Goshen jail. Gibson was almost a wreck after the long vigil, which was the most trying part of his latest ordeal.

District Attorney Wilson said he was not certain whether Gibson would be put on trial a third time for the murder.

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ALTERNATE PLANS ARE SUBMITTED

Two Proposals Made for Union
Pacific-Southern Pacific
Divorcement.

New York, May 29.—Two alternate plans for disposition of the \$128,550,000 Southern Pacific stock owned by the Union Pacific board to-day. The first contemplates selling the stock to highest bidders after the manner of municipal bonds, a minimum bid to be hereafter designated; the second contemplates placing the stock with a trustee without voting power to be later distributed upon affidavit that the owners possess no Union Pacific stock.

Both plans will be submitted to the court for approval with the request that the company be permitted to elect which it will adopt. Failing court approval, the Union Pacific Company will ask that the stock be placed in the hands of a receiver to be named by the court.

His Attitude Unknown.

Washington, May 29.—Attorney-General McReynolds to-day declined to commit himself on the plans for the dissolution of the Union Pacific merger. His attitude is unknown.

The silence of the Attorney-General led to reports that the Union Pa-

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MORE SMASHING OF PRECEDENTS

President Wilson Will Not At-
tend Memorial Services at
Arlington Cemetery.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, May 29.—Unless President Wilson changes his mind, he will violate another precedent of Presidents in failing to attend union memorial services at Arlington Cemetery.

As announced to-day from the White House, the President is to go to the baseball game in the morning, and to attend the memorial service in the afternoon. Other officials of the government are to take charge of the memorial services. It is stated by G. A. R. veterans that he had known him ever since he could remember.

The President let it be known that while he was studying the question of a civil government for the Canal Zone, he had not had an opportunity formally to take it up Secretary Garrison.

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